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KEYNOTE SOUNDED BY SENATOR W. O. BRADLEY

**Goes After Democrats and
Insurgents Alike.**

**Speech Complete Vindication of
New Tariff Law and Acts
of the President.**

Senator William O. Bradley, in an address before the Republican convention at the Masonic Theater, Louisville, Ky., last Monday night, said:

"Boys, this convention looks mighty good to me. In it there is no bickering or strife. All contending factions have been merged and with the Independent Democrats who will work with us for good government and a non-partisan judiciary, we start today on a campaign which will be crowned with victory in November.

"The Republican party of the nation has reason to be proud of the present situation. The deficit of \$58,000,000 faced by President Taft when he was inaugurated, has disappeared. The tariff bill has brought prosperity and is rapidly bringing more. There has been a large increase in the number of people employed, wages were never so good; the farmers have never been so prosperous; we have never had so much money per capita in circulation. Our exports and imports are most gratifying and the song of prosperity is marred only by the usual discordant notes of Democratic croakers and a handful of insurgent Republicans, who arrogate to themselves all the wisdom and honesty of the great party to which they claim allegiance. Their purpose seems to be to make attacks upon their associates and thus furnish campaign material to our enemies. While they fire on the flag they claim its protection. They have had considerable encouragement in Kansas and Iowa, but when we remember the records of these States on populism and greenbacks, how the Republican party was defeated by these heresies, we are not astonished at the present condition of affairs and we indulge the hope that their sanity will return in a few years as it did after their former temporary aberration of intellect and Republicanism again be enthroned in the minds of their people.

"I do not question the honesty of the insurgents; they are all my friends and possessed of splendid attributes, but I do question their judgment and the air of superiority they assume. For many months before the meeting of the tariff session, the House Committee having the subject in charge made thorough and minute investigation. Men in every character of business were called as witnesses and no man was denied a hearing. Many large volumes of testimony were taken and Herculean labor performed in the construction of the bill. The Senate Committee, too, gave months of arduous and intelligent labor. Reports were called for from all our Counsels in foreign lands. Every conceivable side of the question affecting the various industries, was thoroughly and ably discussed in both houses. Probably more ability was never displayed in a similar discussion. The bill known as the Payne-Aldrich bill was finally passed, a very few Democrats voting for it and comparatively a few Republicans against it. It was supported by an overwhelming majority of Republicans in each House and was signed by our President, who said, taking it altogether it was 'the best tariff bill ever passed by Congress.' The handful of Republicans who could not get everything they wanted, voted against it and thus placed themselves in open opposition to the party majority and the President. They have been persistently furnishing campaign material for the Democratic party ever since.

"My amiable and able friend, Senator Cummins, lately quoted from Lincoln his memorable remark that a Government part slave and part free could not exist, and wound up by saying that the existence of the Republican party depended upon making it all 'progressive.' I object to the use of the word 'progressive' as employed by these gentlemen in describing their attitude. The Republican party has

always been and is now 'progressive.' It is the pioneer party which has blazed the way from the time of its inception—it blazed the way to a successful termination of the greatest war in all history; it blazed the way to freedom for a race that had long suffered in bondage; it blazed the way for amendments to the Constitution that have proven a bulwark of protection to the American people. It blazed the way for a bond and currency system; it perfected a protective tariff that enabled it to carry the war to a successful conclusion, and made this the richest and most prosperous country on the globe; it blazed the way for a national banking system. It blazed the way for the internal revenue system which, with the tariff, has produced ample revenue to carry on the Government, protect labor, afford reasonable profit to investors and give the farmers an advantage that they never possessed before. It blazed the way for the irrigation of the deserts of the West. It blazed the way for new methods and greater facilities for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It blazed the way to victory in the Spanish War and the settlement of trouble in China; it blazed the way to acquire Porto Rico, the Hawaiians and the Philippine Islands; it blazed the way for the construction of the Panama Canal. It blazed the way for the anti-trust law; the creation of an Interstate Commerce Commission, the postal savings bank, the conservation of national resources and the commerce court—in short it has blazed the way for every road that leads to enlightenment and success. It has accomplished all it ever undertook, despite Democratic opposition, and now then the opposition of a handful of disgruntled Republicans. It has been and always will be 'progressive' and the man or set of men who oppose it are obstructionists who inevitably must go down in defeat. No man is wiser or greater than his party, and any one who imagines that he is, is affected with an aggravated case of exaggerated ego. These gentlemen are not 'progressive,' they are insurgents who, because they cannot rule, would ruin. One of their leaders says a house that is divided against itself must fall. There is not a sufficient division in this case to produce apprehension, as we have ample room for a much larger crowd than his, in the back yard.

"There was never a tariff bill that pleased everybody. To pass a tariff bill it is necessary that every section of the country should be recognized. One section may oppose what another desires, but every bill must be the result of mutual concession. The average duty of the present bill is even less than that of the Wilson bill. The tariff was raised on articles imported into this country annually of the value of \$240,000,000, while it was reduced on articles imported annually of the value of \$5,000,000,000.

"The tariff was reduced on barbed wire, horse and mule shoes and lumber and increased on alcoholic compounds and toilet preparations. It was decreased on oil cloths, leather and gloves for ordinary use and increased on high-class automobiles and gloves that fit up to the tops of the shoulders. It was reduced on machinery of all kinds and increased on champagnes and other wines, and costly liquors. It was reduced on paints, earthen and china-ware for common use, and linoleums, and increased on ostrich feathers and hat ornaments. But I will not enter further into details.

"The Republican party has revised the tariff downward, exercising great care not to surrender the principle of protection upon articles produced in this country in order to prevent our home products from being displaced by articles made by cheap labor abroad. There are some things in the bill against which I voted when under separate consideration, but when the whole bill was presented there were so many excellent provisions in it that I could not think for a moment of depriving the American people of their benefit. The McKinley bill relieved the farmer and his vendee from the payment of the 6 cents tax on leaf tobacco, but it was repealed by

the Wilson bill.

Four times since bills passed the House, the object of which was to restore this portion of the McKinley law, but when they reached the Senate they died in the Finance Committee. Such a provision was contained in the Payne bill, but when it reached the Senate was stricken out by the Finance Committee and was not reported to the Senate. I introduced an amendment containing the substance of the House bill adding some provisions to enable the Government to trace tobacco sold, and thus prevent fraud, which after discussion and consultation, culminated in the passage of the present law which is a part and parcel of the tariff bill. And yet when the Democrats voted against the tariff bill they voted also against the tobacco bill. Had they defeated the tariff bill the farmers of Kentucky would have been deprived of the benefits of the tobacco bill. In my judgment the passage of the tobacco bill alone would have justified every Congressman from Kentucky in voting for the present tariff bill. When we reflect that more than 4,000 articles were dealt with in the tariff bill, and that our insurgent critics in the Senate have found less than half a dozen, which about equals their number, of which to complain, it certainly shows they are but little concerned in the thousands of items which are of benefit to the people. They have not hesitated to fly into the face of our great and good President, and to charge that the body of Republicans who differed with them have betrayed the party.

The more this bill is understood the more completely the veil of sophistry and misrepresentation which envelops it is torn away, the more thoroughly it will be approved.

"This is not the first time Republicans have been compelled to deal with insurgents. In 1872 we had a number of Senators and Representatives—more than we have now—who assumed for themselves the fair sounding name of 'liberal Republicans.' They, too, were most seriously impressed with their importance. They opposed the renomination of Ulysses S. Grant, traduced and vilified the great soldier who had led our armies to victory and saved the Union. They made more noise than the present insurgents, only for the reason that there were more of them; for the present immortal few cannot be surpassed in this respect by the same number of men anywhere to be found on this earth. They met in national convention, for there were enough of them to hold such a convention, and resolved and re-resolved then died the same. They nominated Horace Greeley, a very eminent Republican for President. The result was an overwhelming victory for the Republican party.

Again, in 1896, a number of Republican Senators and Representatives embraced the heresy of free silver and sought to force it on the Republican party, but they were buried in the pit they dug for others. History will repeat itself, and these gentlemen will awake to find themselves standing on the bank and watching the distant smokestacks of the old Republican ship of state as she passes into harbor with the flag of victory waving over her.

"President Cleveland refused to sign the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill passed by the Democratic party, and that act led to his loss of influence.

The continual cry that the tariff is responsible for the high prices of food is but blatant demagoguery. Several resolutions were introduced during the last session of Congress asking for investigation of the causes of the advance in prices some by Republicans and some by Democrats. One of these was passed and a committee headed by Senator Lodge, upon which a number of Democrats as well as Republicans, were appointed undertook the investigation. A suggestion was made to the Senate by Senator Lodge that the committee was hampered in its investigation and could not make it as it should be made in the different sections of the country without necessitating an expenditure of \$65,000 which it did not desire to do without the authority of the Senate. Thereupon the Democrats refused to agree to an appropriation for that amount, saying that the committee was not limited in its expenditures and that the investigation would be partisan. If the investigation would be partisan I digress for a moment to ask, why did

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AN EXPLANATION FROM MR. LONG.

**Did not Write Letter Read
at Horse Branch.**

**Democrats Cannot Take Advantage
of Own Wrongs in
Coming Election.**

Louisville, Ky., August 15, 1910.

Editor Republican, Hartford, Ky.
Dear Sir:—After the meeting of the Second District Committee at Horse Branch, you published the following on your editorial page:

"We understand that at the meeting of this Appellate Court district committee held at Horse Branch, last Saturday some interesting developments took place. For some unknown reason the Federal office holders of this part of the State have been anxious to prevent a nomination against Judge Settle. When the committee met, a telegram was read from United States Marshal George W. Long, urging that no nomination be made, whereupon Mr. Peyton, formerly County School Superintendent of Grayson county drew from his pocket and read a letter written by Mr. Long about ten years ago and sent out to many Republicans in the State protesting against Federal office holders interfering in party nominations and urging the people to disregard such interference. That letter was written by Mr. Long, high private in the ranks in the Republican party. The telegram last Saturday was written and sent by United States Marshal Long, and indicates that he now knows that the mere fact that one holds a Federal office does not necessarily remove his interest in the affairs of his party. Mr. Long is a true blue Republican and we do not believe that he would knowingly give false advice to the boys in the trenches, but we fail to see how he can conceive of any benefit which could result to the party from a failure to nominate a candidate in this district at this time."

Where you got your information I do not know I do know that no such letter was read from me, as I never wrote such a letter. I am told that a letter was read from me in which about ten years ago, I urged the nomination of Legislative and, probably, county candidates. The State Committee at that time requested me to get Republican candidates for the office to be elected that year and I endeavored to fulfill the wish of the Committee. I did not then nor at any other time send out letters to many Republicans protesting against Federal office holders interfering in party nominations. I was then, and am now, opposed to Federal or other appointive officers being members of the governing committee of our party. I fought hard to have such a rule adopted and am still fighting for it. You agreed with me then, even when you was chairman of the State Committee and a Federal office holder, and said you would get out of the committee as soon as you could do so in justice to your friends who had placed you there, and you did.

I am still earnestly in favor of nominating candidates for political offices in every county and district, without regard to the possibility of electing them, unless in exceptional cases where the conditions make wise the nomination of independent or fusion tickets.

With me, party platforms are guides to official conduct and not merely for uncoiling voters into electing our candidates. At our last State Convention our party adopted the following plank in relation to Judicial nominations.

"III. The Judiciary of the State, in both the Circuit and Appellate Courts, should be chosen on non-partisan grounds and the continuance in office of faithful judicial public servants should be determined by no other qualification than fitness."

I was a member of the committee on Resolutions and helped to make the platform. The convention adopted it unanimously and has never changed it. I stand by its declarations to-day, after the election of

Governor Willson, just as I stood for them then in order to convince the public that the principles and policies of the Republicans were higher and nobler than those of our opponents. This platform was adopted three years after the outrageous gerrymander of the Second Appellate District by a Democratic Legislature for partisan purposes, which shows more clearly the splendid statesmanship and patriotism of our party in rising above the petty partisanship of our opponents. It is not the purpose of the Republican party to retaliate in kind against the partisanship and corruption displayed by the Democratic party toward us. We have won our advance against mountains of prejudice by the splendid principles which we have advocated and by the patriotic and high moral purposes which have inspired our actions.

It is true that I sent a telegram opposing a nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. In doing so I was loyal to the Republican party and true to its platform pledges. But while I could properly speak for a non-partisan judiciary, I deny the right of the Democratic party to appropriate my action to their benefit. The resentment of the people against the outrageous gerrymander of the district for party purposes was the animus back of those who insisted on making a nomination as a protest against Democratic partisanship in relation to Judicial positions. This was intensified by the infamous conduct of the Louisville Democracy in forcing from the bench one of the best and most fearless Judges the Court of Appeals ever had. The Democratic party cannot appeal to Republican voters on any non-partisan or high moral stand it occupies. Nor can it appeal to Republicans because of their platform until it cleanses its own hands from the grime of partisan filth with which its Judicial District gerrymanders have polluted them.

A nomination having been made it is the duty of every Republican to do his full share in the campaign and at the polls. Judge John Allen Deane the nominee, is a man of sterling integrity, a lawyer of splendid ability and a Republican of unquestioned loyalty. He is the peer of any man in the district and his conduct in the office will be an honor to his party, a credit to the bench and a source of gratification to his friends.

Very truly,
G. W. LONG.
NOTE.—The information concerning the letter which was read and its contents was furnished by an Ohio county representative, who attended the committee meeting of the Second Appellate Court district at Horse Branch. He has been interviewed by us since the above letter was received and still insists that it contained all the matter mentioned. EDITOR.

FOR THE BUSY READER.

Forest fires in the Northwest continue to rage unabated and foresters telegraphed to Washington for more soldiers. The loss will amount far into the millions.

Mistaken for a burglar, Minnie Holmsbeck, 14 years old, was shot and killed Sunday night at Denison, Tex., by her brother-in-law, D. L. Jackson, a prominent farmer, with whom she lived.

Contrary to general prediction, John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, did not stampee the delegates to the miners' convention in Indianapolis for an endorsement of the Illinois strike.

A dashing and well-dressed young man, posing as the son of Jacob Schiff, the New York millionaire, cut a wide swath in society circles in Lexington and finally flitted away leaving a trail of "cold" checks and drafts.

Frank M. Conant, a young lawyer of Madisonville, O., died as the result of a bruise received ten years ago in a football game. The injury developed into a cancer that eventually reached his lungs.

Mayor Gaynor's condition continues to improve. His physicians declare he passed the crisis and that his recovery is practically assured. It was stated that he will be able to leave for the Adirondaks in two weeks.

FATAL SHOOTING AT RENFROW.

**Ohio County Has Another
Killing Added to List.**

**Examining Trial of Joe Willson
Results in Release By
Judge Wedding.**

Ohio County on last Friday had another killing added to its already long list. The horrible affair occurred at Renfrow and resulted in the death of Monroe Stringfield at the hands of Joe Willson. The facts developed at the examining trial held before Judge R. R. Wedding Tuesday were that a standing feud had existed between the two men for sometime, which arose over a dispute about some land and also about depositions of some stock belonging to Stringfield, which Willson claimed had been getting into his premises. At the time of the fatal meeting Stringfield was in the rear of Crowders Store at Renfrow seated on the counter, when Willson came in armed with a double barrel shot gun and accosted Stringfield about the stock and they engaged in a quarrel during which bitter words were passed by both men, when Willson drew his shot gun and fired, the contents entering Stringfield's body near the stomach, killing him instantly. Only two witnesses were present, Mr. Loa Crowder and Mr. Fletcher Morris. They told very much the same story, one testified however that he did not see either of the men when the shot was fired, but both heard Willson say don't draw your gun on me and one of them testified that Stringfield stood down from the counter and let his left hand drop back toward his hip pocket just previous to the shooting. A revolver was found in Stringfield's right hip pocket, the trigger spring being broken which prevented it from working except with difficulty. There was no testimony tending to show that Stringfield ever drew his pistol and testimony was to the effect that Willson was between him and the door and near the door all the time. Upon the completion of the testimony for the Commonwealth, on motion of attorneys for the defendant, Judge Wedding dismissed the prosecution. Willson surrendered himself to the authorities immediately after the killing, or as soon as he could do so.

Accident to Pryor Ringo.

Pryor Ringo, the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben D. Ringo, met with a painful accident about 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning and as a result his right arm was broken just above the wrist.

The accident occurred at the sand and gravel plant of G. A. Whitehead and company which is located at the foot of Locust street. Young Ringo, accompanied by Willie Barnes, was walking down the river bank on a plank walk, which was protected with some posts about four feet from the ground. He stepped on a rotten timber causing him to fall, and in doing so, he fell on his right hand and arm, resulting in both bones being broken just above the wrist. Mr. Jesse B. Harl, the manager of the plant, who happened to be standing near, ran to the young man, and after ascertaining the nature of his injury, brought him to Dr. Lockhart's office where his arm was set. He was afterwards taken to his home on Clay street, where he is resting easy.—Owensboro Inquirer.

At The Rapids.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 15.—In a head-on collision between two trolley cars in the gorge this evening, nine persons were injured, one seriously. The collision occurred at Swift Drift, at a point in the gorge where the river breaks into the swift rapids above the whirlpool. The ledge upon which the track rests is narrow and on the river side there is a sheer drop of twenty feet into the churning waters. Both cars were shattered by the terrific force of the collision, but neither left the rails.

Among the injured is Samuel Sadies, of Bowling Green, Ky.